

STANLEY TRUST BILL IS RADICAL

Far Reaching Changes in
Sherman Law Are
Proposed.

APPROVED BY WILSON

Individuals May Prosecute
and Use Decisions in
Damage Suits.

TO END UNCERTAINTY

Thirty Per Cent. Control Is
Made Presumptive Evi-
dence of Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The legislative recommendations of the majority members of the Stanley steel committee, which were completed to-day, are radical beyond anticipation.

The committee proposes the most far reaching changes in the Sherman anti-trust law that have ever been laid before Congress, and the programme is particularly interesting in view of the fact that Woodrow Wilson is understood to have approved it. The bill offered by the Stanley committee, as has been already told in these dispatches, proposes that individuals shall have the power to bring suits in equity for injunctions under the Sherman anti-trust law and that they also shall have the power to intervene in any suit brought by the Government under this act. Now the Federal Government alone is empowered to begin proceedings under the Sherman law.

The bill also proposes that the burden of proof in regard to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a restraint of trade shall be shifted from the complainant to the defendant corporation. In addition to these recommendations the bill defines the acts which shall constitute unreasonable restraints of trade.

The committee contends that the definition of these restraints will remove the uncertainty of business men in regard to the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act. In addition the committee proposes the following radical amendments:

That the control of 30 per cent. of the output by any corporation shown to have entered into a combination in restraint of trade shall be presumptive evidence that the restraint is unreasonable.

A provision which entitles an individual defendant to use the judgment obtained by the Government against any corporation as a conclusive finding against the corporation in suits to recover damages.

A provision which empowers the court to issue an order compelling combinations which monopolize any article or product of interstate commerce to grant the use of such article to a complainant until an adequate substitute is found.

An amendment investing the court with broad powers in the matter of dissolving corporations. The committee contends that the powers which it proposes in this connection will insure a dissolution and the court will not be hampered by stock contracts or rights as existed in the tobacco trust case.

A section prohibiting under severe penalty the interlocking of directors between railroads and companies producing their equipment, and also a section making it unlawful for any corporation engaged in mining or manufacturing to control a railroad. This section is designed to bring about a divorcing of the steel corporation from its big railroad holdings.

Representative Littleton of New York will sign the Stanley report, but will dissent from some of the legislative recommendations, and will submit proposed amendments of his own.

Here are the three most important sections of the bill.

Section 1. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property or shall be threatened with such injury by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may bring suit in equity in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found to prevent and restrain violations of this act and for other appropriate relief.

Section 2. Whenever suit has been instituted under section 4 of this act any person who shall be injured in his business or property or shall be threatened with such injury by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, and the State of the United States may at any time intervene in said suit to protect its interests, or if the intervenor be a State or any persons interested or any State or any persons interested in said suit petition and pray for protection or redress in case of any violation of said decree, and the court shall have power to take such action as may be appropriate in the premises.

Section 3. Whenever in any suit it shall appear that any combination was entered into for the purpose of restraining or controlling trade, the burden of proof to establish the reasonableness of such restraint shall be upon the party who contends that such restraint is reasonable.

Section 4. Whenever in any suit it shall appear that any combination was entered into for the purpose of restraining or controlling trade, such restraint shall be deemed to have been and to be unreasonable and in violation of the provisions of this act as to any party thereto who is shown to have been in connection with such combination relates or in connection therewith.

The significance of these four sections as described by the committee in a memorandum attached to its bill is as follows:

Section 1 is designed to permit any individual to bring suits in equity for injunctions under the Sherman anti-trust law. The bill has been held that under the present law such a proceeding lies except at the discretion of the court.

FOUR INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

W. I. Soverel May Die; Members of Family Less Seriously Hurt.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 22.—William I. Soverel, 85 years old, was probably fatally injured this evening when the horse he was driving ran away on Bloomfield avenue. In the two seated seats with Mr. Soverel were his wife and daughter, Miss Clara Soverel, and his niece, Mrs. Kenneth Soverel, wife of the secretary of the bank of Montclair.

The harness broke as the party was descending Bloomfield avenue at Mountain avenue. The horse became unmanageable and dashed down the steep hill. Miss Soverel jumped before the horse gained much headway and suffered only slight injuries. Near St. Luke's place, Mrs. Kenneth Soverel was thrown into the street and was injured about the head.

The horse turned into the gutter in front of the car barns of the Public Service Railway Company and broke one of the wheels of the carriage. Mr. Soverel was hurled out. He landed on his head and suffered injuries that it is feared will prove fatal.

The elder Mrs. Soverel was the last to be thrown into the street. She was hurled from the carriage with great force when it struck a tree, but she escaped with only slight cuts and bruises.

Mr. Soverel was hurried to Mount Sinai Hospital in the automobile of his son, Stanley Soverel, teller of the Montclair Savings Bank. Mrs. Soverel and her daughter were taken into the home of D. V. Harrison at 715 Bloomfield avenue, and Mrs. Kenneth Soverel was taken to the office of Dr. Richard Cole Newton. Later all were taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital, where their injuries were treated.

Mr. Soverel is in the ice business here. He is treasurer of the Cedar Avenue Presbyterian Church.

MONUMENT FOR FIRST MAYOR.

New Yorkers to Place Boulder Over Grave of Willett.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—The last resting place of Thomas Willett, first Mayor of New York, which is in Little Neck Cemetery, Riverside, is to get proper recognition at last. A committee of three citizens of New York, representing the City Club of that place, nearly have completed arrangements to have an immense boulder of granite with a suitable inscription thereon placed over his grave.

The bodies of Thomas Willett, who died in 1875, and his wife, who died in 1867, were placed side by side in a mound overlooking Bullock's Point Cove.

The committee consists of Alexander H. Spencer, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman and Charles H. Strong.

Thomas Willett was from Plymouth and according to history was "a useful and active man." When Richard Nicholas, the first English Governor of New York, assumed charge of affairs he removed by proclamation the Burgomasters Schout and Schepens of the Dutch regime and their places were taken by a Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff. The proclamation was issued on June 12, 1665, and was to this effect:

I, Richard Nicholas, do ordain that all the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem and the Island of Manhattan are one body politic under the government of a Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff, and I do appoint for one whole year, commencing from the date hereof and ending the 12th day of June 1666, Mr. Thomas Willett to be Mayor.

Mr. Willett was again appointed Mayor for the term of a year in 1667.

ELOPERS CAUGHT AT DOCK.

Woman Who Deserted Husband and Child Must Return to England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Mrs. Lois Teers, an English girl, who deserted her husband and child, and her husband, and her husband, are being held at the Government detention rooms here until next Saturday, when they will be deported and Mrs. Teers will have to face her husband.

The couple left Leicester on July 10. After days of searching detectives from Scotland Yard learned they had sailed on the steamship Merion, which docked here to-day. A wireless to the captain of the liner was enough to keep the couple under surveillance. When they started down the gangplank they were invited into the private office of Commissioner of Navigation Rogers.

The woman immediately acknowledged she had deserted her husband and child to come to this country with Pole. She said he was not to blame as he had tried to persuade her to remain in England.

MILITIA AND POLICE FIGHT.

Commander of Pennsylvania Camp Calls Constabulary to Scene.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 22.—Relations between the Pennsylvania National Guard and the constabulary of that State have reached the breaking point, and it has been necessary for Major-General C. Bowman Dougherty, commander of the national guardsmen in camp, to call upon the State for a detail of State constabulary to preserve order. The State troopers are quartered near the guardhouse.

The first trouble was on Saturday night when Chief of Police John Shearer attempted to arrest a guardsman, who, they declared, was intoxicated and disorderly. The State constabulary was called to the scene to assist in the arrest of the guardsman or the members of the police force, and it is feared that if any such action is necessary there will be bloodshed.

QUIET AGAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Refugees Say They Will Come to America if Republic Lasts.

MADRID, July 22.—Hundreds of refugees from Portugal, among them several army officers and journalists, are arriving in Madrid. Some of the refugees issued a statement saying: "We will go to America, Germany or Japan, if necessary, but we will never return to Portugal so long as the monarchy is not restored."

Quiet is said to reign throughout Portugal, although troops are still patrolling the affected districts.

DEWEY OLD BURGUNDY & CLARENCE H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.

ENGLAND DIVIDED ON DREADNOUGHT PLAN

London Newspapers Profess
Concern Over Proposals
of Admiralty.

QUICK REPLY TO GERMANY

Churchill Asks for \$5,000,000
Immediately to Keep
Pace With Rival.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 22.—The approval which Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has won from the bulk of public opinion since he entered the Admiralty was strengthened by his speech to-day on naval problems before the House of Commons. The speech was admitted by even his political opponents to be adroit, courageous and public spirited, and although his statement as to the German naval policy is regarded as that of an "alarmist" it is not held to overstate the case.

There is, however, considerable divergence of opinion respecting the manner in which the First Lord proposed to deal with the problem. The German press which preaches the German peril in season and out of season professes the greatest concern over his proposals, saying they are quite inadequate. Thus the Standard says that although Churchill's "alarmist and sensational" exposition of the German policy is indisputable, his speech is calculated to arouse rather than allay apprehensions, because he does not announce the steps to be taken to secure the margin of the English over the German fleet. The Standard is in the main intensely disappointed, saying:

"The country is looking for action, which means the building of ships, but instead of action it is again put off with words. We are thankful that the policy of abandoning the Mediterranean has been repudiated, but the policy of holding in the Mediterranean an ample force has not been adopted as the Government's policy in an hour of national danger. This is a policy of words, not ships."

Another view is that Mr. Churchill is hampered by a cleavage of opinion in the Cabinet. The holders of this view credit him with being fully alive to the grave needs of the nation, but anxious to meet the situation on bold lines, but with being compelled to accept a compromise.

The radical opinion as represented by the Daily News and Leader is chiefly impressed by the dark pictures of the naval outlook and forebodings the ever-increasing burdens of the nation. We have drifted to the present appalling situation through a policy that has made friendships which imply antagonisms. Isn't it possible turn from this fatal path?"

Everywhere appreciation is expressed of the cooperation of Canada and the other dominions. The newspapers, which take the gloomiest view of the darkness illuminated by this attitude of the dominions.

In introducing the supplementary appropriation of \$5,000,000 in the House Mr. Churchill said the direct cause of the increase in expenditure on the British navy was to be found in the new German law, the main feature of which was the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes.

Mr. Churchill said the effect of the new German navy law would be that nearly four-fifths of the entire German navy would be maintained in full and permanent commission instantly ready for war.

"Such preparation is remarkable," he continued, "and, as far as I am aware, finds no parallel in the previous practice of modern naval powers."

Mr. Churchill then announced the British shipbuilding programme for the next five years, saying that five battleships were to be constructed next year and four in each of the following years.

Under the new German law, he said, the ultimate scale of the German fleet would be forty-one battleships, twenty large armored cruisers, forty small cruisers and smaller craft in proportion.

"That will be an extremely formidable fleet," Mr. Churchill said, "and the only way to meet it is by cool, steady and methodical preparation prolonged over successive years. There is no use flinging money about on the impulse of the moment. The strain which Great Britain will have to bear will be long and slow, and no relief can be gained by impulsive or erratic action. We should learn from our German neighbors the way of the policy which marches unswervingly to its goal."

"The supplementary estimate to meet the extra German expenditure is only a small instalment, and the new shipbuilding programme of the next five years will be raised to five vessels next year and four boats each year thereafter instead of three in 1913, four in 1914, three in 1915, four in 1916 and three in 1917, the number I had hoped we might stand at."

The First Lord of the Admiralty went on to point out that the increased fighting power of the German fleet involved the reorganization of the British forces in order that a necessary margin of safety might be maintained. He then announced that he intended to raise the number of battleships in full commission from twenty-eight to thirty-three by 1914. From 1914 onward Great Britain will have five battleship squadrons, composed of forty-one ships, and of the five squadrons four will be in full commission. Thus Great Britain will have thirty-three battleships against Germany's twenty-nine. This might not be considered a very satisfactory proportion, Mr. Churchill declared, but having in regard the character of the different vessels the Admiralty was of the opinion that thirty-three battleships would be inadequate for the needs of 1914-1915.

Mr. Churchill promised large additions in the personnel every year, as well as extra submarines, and acceleration in the construction of light cruisers.

Regarding the Mediterranean, the

Continued on Third Page.

DR. SUN'S CHILDREN COMING.

Son and Daughters on Way to California for Education.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The steamer Shinyo Maru, which arrived to-day from the Orient, brought as far as Honolulu three children of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was Provisional President of the Chinese republic, who are to be educated in California. They decided to remain on the islands for a week. They are in the Fo, his son, aged 17, and two daughters, Sun Yuen, 17, and Sun On, 15.

Sun Fo resembles his father in looks and will enter the University of California shortly after his arrival here. His sisters also intend to seek education in one of the California colleges for women.

During the voyage the children became fast friends with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hay of Los Angeles.

Hay is an old friend of their father, having journeyed from Yokohama to Shanghai with him on his return voyage to this city. Dr. Sun's daughters still cling to their Oriental costume, although they have received a democratic bringing up and freely mingled with those on the steamer on the trip across.

They took an active part in the ship's games and showed a familiarity with bridge that few other passengers could equal.

PAJAMAS NAVAL ISSUE.

Navy and Marine Corps Say They Are a Necessity; Army Rejects Them.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"Are pajamas a necessity, or a luxury?"

That is the issue which has now developed between the army and navy. The navy and Marine Corps are going ahead supplying their enlisted personnel with pajamas, but the army declares that not until ordered by Congress will it put a single soldier into pajamas.

It is contended in the army that the United States soldier now has so many clothes that he ought to be able to make some of them do for his night attire. Not that the soldier is supplied with a substitute for pajamas now; he must shift for himself when he lays down to sleep. Besides, it is said at the War Department that pajamas cost money and the soldier has to spend enough for clothes as it is.

In the Marine Corps and the navy, however, pajamas are stoutly defended as necessities, not luxuries.

WOMEN WON'T RUN FOR OFFICE.

California Miss Turns Down Offer of Congress Nomination.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 22.—Miss Musa Rawlings, secretary of the Los Angeles county organization of the Woman's Democratic League, will not run for Congress nor will the league countenance any woman running for office.

This statement, made to-day by Mrs. William C. Tyler, president of the county organization, is the result of a formal request made last Sunday night by a committee of prominent Democratic men for Miss Musa Rawlings to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket.

"It was not only a personal refusal on the part of Miss Rawlings," said Mrs. Tyler this morning, "but it was the expression of the California Woman's Democratic League. We do not believe women should take office at present, and we do not wish any woman to become involved in the coming election."

BLAME FOR BURLINGTON WRECK.

Coroner Places Responsibility on Road and Tower Woman.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Four separate and distinct phases of responsibility for the Western Springs wreck, in which thirteen died, were laid at the door of the Burlington Railroad by Coroner Hoffman in summing up the case at the La Grange inquest.

Two of the counts fell to the lot of the little tower woman, Julia A. Wilcox. Nels Pearson, whose cottage is 150 feet from the tower where the wreck occurred, says he heard a quarrel between a woman in the tower and a man in the shrubbery on the ground, which time, he says, the telephone in the tower rang continuously, but the woman paid no attention. Then came the crash as the mail train dashed into the Overland.

Now Ladicos wrote to a friend here that a week ago he was visited by A. Seraphic, an immigration inspector, who showed him an official document from the Greek Government in which Ladicos's charges that certain words in the document were altered to his discredit.

HAGGIN'S FAMILY ALSO ILL.

Aged New Yorker, Wife and Young Father-in-Law Stricken.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—James B. Haggin, the New York copper and horse man, with his wife, Mrs. Pearl Voorheis Haggin, and her father, George Voorheis, are all three ill at Good Samaritan Hospital here.

Mr. Haggin is in the most serious condition of the three with stomach trouble, but expects to be able to return home this week. Mrs. Haggin has been at the hospital several days, but will be able to leave this week. It is expected, while Mr. Voorheis, her father, will remain in the hospital several weeks longer.

Mr. Voorheis, who is twenty years younger than his venerable son-in-law, was stricken two weeks ago and for a time it was thought he might succumb.

DYNAMITE FRIGHTENS COURT.

Gen. Otis and Editors Calm When Blast Terrifies Others.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 22.—Dynamite blasts have no terrors for Gen. H. G. Otis, editor of the Times, who is on trial with Harry Chandler, assistant manager, and Harry Andrews, managing editor, on a charge of libel preferred by F. C. Henderson in Police Judge Chambers's courtroom to-day.

When every other person in the courtroom sprang to his feet and ran to the windows after an exceptionally strong blast had been discharged by workmen who were removing a wall in the City Hall Building, Gen. Otis said quietly:

"Keep your seats, gentlemen; don't let a little thing like that frighten you."

The blast was three sticks of dynamite timed to follow each other in succession, but which exploded almost simultaneously. Judge Chambers complimented Gen. Otis on his demeanor when quiet had been restored.

When you go to the country take a bottle Angostura Bitters, world famous tonic.—Ad.

MAY DEPORT FORMER ATTACHE AT LEGATION

Department Looks on Greek as
Alien Assisted Into
United States.

WAS ORDERED DISMISSED

Friends Cry Spite Work and
Blame Charge d'Affaires
at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A deportation case pending before the Department of Commerce and Labor has aroused widespread interest among diplomats in Washington. The department is proceeding against Spiro Ladicos, who served for some time as "honorary attache" of the Greek legation in this city. Efforts are being made to deport him on the ground that he is an "assisted alien."

This charge is based on the ground that he received financial assistance to enter this country and is therefore in the nature of a contract laborer and subject to deportation if the case is proved against him.

Ladicos, who is a prepossessing young man, served as "honorary attache" of the Greek Legation for about five months. His services there ended about February 1 of this year. When there he had the standing in diplomatic circles that all foreign representatives have and was freely admitted to society. In fact he was welcomed in Washington social circles.

Ladicos lost his job at the Greek Embassy, however, when the Charge d'Affaires, L. L. Caftanoglu, happened to mention the name of his honorary secretary to his home Government. At the Greek Legation it was said that reports were received from the home Government charging that Ladicos was once an officer in the Greek army but that he had deserted and was accused of several offenses.

The Greek Government charged further that Ladicos went to Italy, where he engaged in newspaper writing, publishing attacks upon both the Greek and Italian Governments. The Greek legation was notified that he was obliged to leave Italy on account of these offenses. From Italy Ladicos went to Paris, where he fell in with a young Frenchman, Louis Therot de Griffin. It was De Griffin who paid his expenses to America. Ladicos obtained the place at the Greek legation through a recommendation from the Greek Consul at Chicago.

Ladicos's friends charge he is the victim of spite work. They declare the proceedings against him have been instituted by Mr. Caftanoglu. They declare, too, that his army record has been altered to his discredit.

Ladicos recently got into trouble in Washington with four or five other young men through having gone to Baltimore in the Charge d'Affaires' automobile. The young man is living in the Wyoming apartment now with the young Frenchman who paid his passage to this country. De Griffin says that he is standing by the young Greek because he is without friends in this country.

Department of Commerce and Labor apparently regards the case with considerable seriousness and the indications are that Ladicos will be returned to Greece to face charges.

New York Greeks who have been watching the career of Spiro Ladicos since he arrived in this country a little more than a year ago are excited about the report that the young man may be deported. It is a person likely to become a public character. His friends here are hoping to stop the move to deport him.

Now Ladicos wrote to a friend here that a week ago he was visited by A. Seraphic, an immigration inspector, who showed him an official document from the Greek Government in which Ladicos's charges that certain words in the document were altered to his discredit.

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VINCENT ASTOR TO SAIL.

Will Leave To-Morrow for Six Weeks Visit to Mother.

Vincent Astor, who has been visiting at Newport, R. I., will sail for England on the Mauretania to-morrow. He intends to spend six weeks with his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, in London.

MGR. KENNEDY ELEVATED.

Heater American College in Rome Becomes Assistant Bishop.

ROME, July 22.—Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College here, was created an Assistant Bishop by the Pope to-day in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination.

The Right Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, D. D., titular Bishop of Adrianopolis, was born in Pennsylvania in 1858. He was ordained in 1887, and since 1901 has been rector of the North American College at Rome, which celebrated in 1908 the jubilee of its foundation by Pope Pius IX.

HAMMERSTEIN UNDECIDED.

May or May Not Continue Opera in London, He Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 22.—Oscar Hammerstein is now uncertain as to whether he will continue to give opera in London. He confirms the report that he lost \$200,000 last season and says he must have financial assistance if he is to continue.

Despite his losses he says the prospects for a good autumn and winter season are bright, if the project is backed by sufficient money to put the opera house in position of permanent prosperity for a comparatively short time. He adds, however, that the undertaking will be hopeless without cooperation, as he would have to involve himself in many heavy contracts.

WINS AGAINST HAMMERSTEIN.

Sammarco in London Granted \$210 Damages and Costs.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 22.—The court to-day awarded Mario Sammarco, the singer, \$210 damages and costs in his suit against Oscar Hammerstein for breach of contract for refusing to appear in the London opera.

The judge said it was difficult to determine whether the plaintiff's actions were in bad faith or not. The court found that the plaintiff had acted in bad faith, but that the defendant had acted in good faith.

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MOTHER SEES GIRL DROWN.

Boy, 12, Nearly Meets Same Fate Trying to Save Young Girl.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 22.—In sight of her mother, Mrs. Katherine McCarron, and sister, Regina, Marguerite McCarron, 16 years old, of 5316 Walton street, Philadelphia, drowned this morning in the Thoroughfare off Iowa avenue. In a gallant attempt to save her John Deal, 12 years of age, narrowly escaped.

The girl's body has not been recovered. With four other children Marguerite was in the water and got out